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AGRICULTURAL.

From the Maine Farmer.

ESSAYS ON THE GRAIN WORM.

It will be recollected that the Trustees of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society last year offered a premium for the best mode of destroying the Grain Worm, &c. Three essays only were handed in. We have recently received them from the hands of the Trustees, and have not learned what decision they have made in regard to them. We commence their publication, and doubt not that such facts as may be brought forward, will be interesting to farmers generally.

MR HOLMES :—In a former number of the Farmer, I made a few remarks on the Wheat Fly. Since that time I have found by observation that the grub that this fly originates from, is very different from what I then took it to be. I find that what I then took to be eggs, are grubs in a dormant state—inclosed in a tough shell or skin which they leave behind them when they undergo transformation. I also find that the greater part of those nits or grubs are deposited in the heads of the wheat at the time it is in its blossoming state; large numbers, however, are deposited at a later period.

These grubs can be distinctly seen in the heads of the wheat with a glass when they are not larger than the points of pins, and are of an orange color; their bodies appear in a moving posture—and covered with small knobs. They are deposited in the heads of the wheat between the husk and the kernel, and appear to be deposited at various stages of the growth of the wheat—those that are deposited at the time that the wheat is in its blossoming state prevent the kernel filling out, and it remains in the same state that it is in when they are deposited. Those that are deposited at a little later stage of the growth of the wheat cause the kernel to be pinched, and very small; and so on through the various stages of its growth.

Those that are deposited about the time that the kernels begin to harden, do not injure it but very little; and as the wheat all becomes hard their ravages cease; and should the weather be dry, and not much dew, the grubs will remain in a dormant state, so long as they are kept dry; but should the weather be warm and damp, with heavy dews, they will undergo transformation, and take wing from the heads of the wheat, and will, I suppose, commence the work of destruction on all wheat that is in a green state that they may then have access to.

It does not appear that they eat the kernel or any part of the grain; but to all appearance they subsist on the sap or juice of the wheat, and therefore entirely prevent its filling out after they are deposited in it.

I tried an experiment to demonstrate the certainty that those grubs would undergo transformation from the heads of the wheat. I took from a piece of wheat a sufficient number of heads that contained large numbers of the grubs to fill a common flower box. These heads were in quite a green state. The box was filled with earth, and wet, quite wet. The straw was cut off about six inches below the heads; and with a wire set them into the wet earth quite down to the under part of the heads, to prevent them from drying up. The earth in the box was kept quite wet, and a covering of gauze was placed over the box to prevent the flies from escaping, should they take wing. The result was, that in the course of five weeks I found that the greater part of those grubs had taken wing and had escaped through the covering—in consequence of the flies being so very small when they first leave their shells, and the gauze being of rather a poor texture. Quite a number, however, were retained in the box, till they gained nearly or quite their full size. The fly is a very shy and sprightly insect,—not much larger than the grub that they originate from. The body and legs are changeable, tinged with a yellowish cast; the wings are also changeable, tinged with a hue similar to a rainbow.

These flies can be seen on the wheat at night in calm weather, as soon as the dew begins to fall, and in the morning as long as the dew remains on the wheat. In damp, cloudy weather, they can be seen during the whole day. They can also be seen on the wheat stubble, after the wheat is harvested.

These flies do not sting through the husk of the wheat, as many people imagine they do. I cannot discover any sting to them, any more than to the common house fly. There is a fly, the parent of what has heretofore been called the Wheat Worm, which stings quite through the husk of the wheat, and which causes a proper worm, that devours the kernel, in the husk. This worm can be seen in the wheat heads after it is ripe. The form of this fly is similar to the bot fly, which is so troublesome to horses. This fly, I should think, was not over one sixth part as large as the bot fly. They curl up their stings directly under the abdomen when they are on the wing, the same as the bot fly does. The ravages of this fly the last season was something more than it has been for some years past.

I find that the fly which has committed such depredations on the wheat crops, for the last two years, is the most singular insect that has ever come under my observation. I find that as soon as they can be seen on the wheat heads with a glass, they are living insects, and continue to increase in size till they gain their full growth,—and should the wheat heads continue, with sufficient moisture, and the weather should prove warm, it will cause them to undergo transformation and take wing from the head in a very short period of time after they have attained their full size. Should the wheat ripen off before they gain their full size, and the weather should prove to be dry, they will stop short of their full size, and go into a dormant state,—and I think will remain until moisture and warmth again comes to them. They will then assume their moving posture and increase to their full size,—and should this process continue a sufficient length of time, it will in my opinion cause them to take wing at any season of the year.

I placed some of these grubs in a dry place in April last. I viewed some of them with the glass the first of September and found that the fly was in part formed, and was not able to escape from the shell for want of moisture,—they appeared to be so dry and thin that I thought they must be dead. I applied moisture and warmth to a number of them, and found, the third day after, that they were quite plump and lively, and in quite a forward state to take wing. How long they will live in this situation, I am not able to say: but I am quite certain that they never can escape from their shell unless moisture gets to them.

I am of the opinion that the greater part of the damage that these flies do to the wheat crop, is done in the night time, or between sun set and sun rise.

I found that the hot sun was very offensive to them; so much so, that they were not to be seen on the wheat in hot days. They appeared to be lodged on or near the ground; so that I am inclined to think that it would be almost impossible to dislodge them entirely from a large field of wheat, where they are very numerous,—unless they could be entirely exposed to the hot rays of the sun. This, I think, would prove very injurious to them, if it does not put a final stop to their ravages. On finding that the sun was so offensive to the flies, I tried an experiment on the grubs that they originate from. I applied moisture and warmth to a number of them, till they were in quite a forward state to take wing. I then exposed them to the hot rays of the sun, and they appeared to be qualmish, and in a few minutes would swell up and die; so that I found that the sun had a powerful effect on both the grubs and flies.

I have found, as far as my information has extended, that the ravages of the fly has been in this vicinity from one tenth part down to the total destruction of the crop. In some instances their depredations appeared to be more extensive in low places and on low lands, than on high lands, where there was more air and wind. My wheat crop, the past season, was injured about one-fourth part—taking the whole crop together. I perceived that the ravages of the fly were more confined to the edges of the pieces of wheat, than elsewhere; and more especially on the edges of those pieces that were sown nearest to where the wheat grew the year before. This, I suppose, is in consequence of the flies that originated from the grubs that were on the old wheat stubble. I noticed that the flies were most to be seen on the leeward sides of the pieces of wheat, and appeared to shift their position as often as the wind shifted. This, I think, will account for their doing more damage to the edges of the pieces of wheat, than they did elsewhere.

I observed that the heavy north winds that we

had in August shelled out millions of these grubs on the ground, sometime before the wheat was fit to harvest. I observed also that large numbers fell out in harvesting the wheat, so that the ground then appeared to be seeded with a sufficient number of grubs to destroy the whole wheat crop, should they all remain in the ground and take wing. But according to the best observations I have been able to make on the subject, I have come to the conclusion that nature has done more, from the last of July to the first of October, to destroy these flies, than all that human art could devise. To corroborate this statement, I observed that by the middle of July these grubs began to take wing from the heads of the early sown wheat in large numbers; and about the time that the wheat was fit to harvest, I noticed in some fields large numbers of heads that were totally destroyed by the fly, and did not contain a single grub in them. These heads were full of the shells or skins of those grubs from which the flies had escaped. Some of these heads contained from one up to seven shells in each husk, throughout the whole head. I observed also that when these grubs fell out of the wheat in August, that the earth was quite moist, and remained so till after the wheat was harvested,—the weather being quite warm, with heavy dews, for some time,—these circumstances were very favorable for the grubs to take wing. This, together with the large number of flies that I observed after the wheat was harvested, led me to the belief that they had taken wing from the ground. Should this prove to be the case, I am inclined to think that their ravages will not be so extensive the next season as it has been the past season. In my opinion the grubs that took wing the past season will not injure the wheat crop the next season.

It will undoubtedly be recollected that a year ago last fall it was extremely dry, and remained so till the ground was frozen, and the snow fell on it. This, in my opinion, entirely prevented the grubs from taking wing. It will also be recollected that the last spring was very wet, and continued to be through the month of June. This, in my opinion, caused all the grubs that were in the ground, and all that were sown with the seed wheat to take wing; and at the very time that they could do the most injury to the wheat crop. These circumstances may account in part for the extensive ravages of the fly the past season.

I have observed that the fly has been more injurious to the bearded wheat, than they have been to the beardless wheat. I am somewhat at a loss to ascertain the real cause of this. It may be that the husk of the beardless wheat is more compact and snug than the bearded kinds are, so that the fly cannot, perhaps, penetrate it so easily as they can the bearded varieties. Some people think that the beardless wheat is inferior in quality to the bearded varieties, and think that is the only reason why the fly does not injure it as much. I have not had an opportunity to satisfy myself on this point—having always cultivated the bearded varieties in preference to the other, on account of its being earlier; and it is said to be less subject to blight.

I will here state another instance which has come under my observation. In the latter part of August, 1836, I sowed a small piece of winter wheat, which was winter-killed quite down to the ground, except a few small patches. In the spring following I sowed a piece of Malaga wheat, adjoining the winter wheat. That part of the winter wheat which was winter-killed sprung up late in the season, and was in about the same state of forwardness thai the spring wheat was in; so that both headed and was in bloom at one and the same time. The result was that the part of the winter wheat which was winter-killed, was totally destroyed; while the spring wheat that adjoined it was about one-fourth part destroyed by the fly.

Those patches of winter wheat that were not water-killed, were not in the least injured by the fly —and the wheat was first rate. The kernel had begun to harden about the time that the other part of the piece and the spring wheat was in bloom. This I suppose was the only reason why it was injured by the fly.

The above instance seems to prove two things. First, that the fly cannot injure the wheat after the kernel begins to harden. Second, it proves to demonstration that the ravages of the fly are more extensive on the best varieties of wheat, when those varieties are within reach of them, than on the others.

To be continued.

From the Genesee Farmer.

CATTLE.—DEVONSHIRE.

While it may be affirmed with great truth, that the present beautiful and superior breed of Improved Short Horns are strictly artificial, and while some fears may be justly entertained lest the valuable qualities for which they are so distinguished, have not become so fully constitutional as to be beyond the possibility of lapse,—we here bring to the notice of the farmer, a breed of cattle, scarcely inferior in quality to the Short Horns, and of which no apprehensions can be entertained that the type of these distinguishing qualities are evanescent, and not durably incorporated in the constitution and race.

The north of Devon has long been celebrated for a beautiful breed of cattle, in activity of work, and aptitude to fatten, unrivalled. The place where they are found in the greatest perfection, is in the vicinity of Portlock and Biddleford, along the Bristol channel in the county of Devon. From the earliest records the breed has here remained the same, or if not quite as perfect in general as at the present moment, yet altered in no essential point until the last thirty years. No persevering successful attempts to improve the general character of British cattle were made until within some fifty or sixty years; and the Devonshire farmers were so well satisfied with their herds that they were about the last to dream that their beautiful red cattle could be improved, and they did not bestir themselves in earnest until the high prices and improved forms of the Collings Short Horns, convinced them that in estimating their advantages they were behind the age.

The most perfect specimens of the Devonshire cattle are found among the North Devons, and it is of these we shall speak. As the breed is of the middle horns, the horns should be neither too high or too low, those of the *bull* tapering to the points, not very thick at the base, and of a yellow or waxen color. The eye should be clear, bright and prominent, showing much of the white, and ought to have a circle of a variable color, but usually of a dark orange around it. The forehead should be flat, indented and small, for by the smallness of the forehead the purity of the blood is much estimated. The check should be small and the muzzle fine, and the nose should be of a clear yellow. The *ox* has a small head, singularly so relatively to the bulk of the animal, yet it has a striking breadth of forehead. Its neck is well adapted to the yoke or the collar; the horns are small and fine; the forelegs are wide apart, looking like pillars to support a great weight. Angular bony projections are never found in a beast that carries much flesh and fat. A narrow chested animal can never be useful either for working or grazing.

The skin of the Devon of the pure breed, notwithstanding his curly hair, is very mellow, fine and elastic. Graziers know there is not a more important point than this. When the skin can be easily raised from the hips it shows that there is room to set fat below. The favorite color of the Devons is a blood red. The hair in some is curled, the curls running like ripples on water, and when dark giving a Mahogany appearance. If the hair is smooth it should be fine and glossy. Few of good blood have any white upon them, and the pure Devon is as uniformly red, as is the pure Short Horn red and white.

The comparative smallness of the Devon cow, is one of the most remarkable traits of their character. The bull is much smaller than the ox, and the cow proportionally smaller than either. This is considered somewhat of a disadvantage, as it is almost impossible to procure large and serviceable oxen, except from a *roomy* cow. Owing to their peculiar build, however, the Devon cow is more *roomy* than most other breeds of cattle of the same size, which in a great measure obviates the objection. The Devon cow is particularly distinguished for her full, round, clear eye, the gold colored circle around it, and the same color prevailing on the inside of the ear. The muzzle orange or yellow, but the rest of the face having nothing of black, or even of white about it.

The peculiar excellence of the Devonshire ox, is a quickness of action in working, which few horses exceed, and no other cattle can equal. They have also a degree of docility and goodness of temper, and stoutness and honesty of work, to which many teams of horses cannot pretend. Mr Youatt, who is great authority on the subject of cattle, thus describes their usual mode of treatment and aptitude to fatten.

The Devon steer is taken into work at about two years old; and they are worked until they are four to six; they are then grazed, or kept on hay, and in ten or twelve months, and without any further trouble, they are fit for market. If the grass is good, no corn, or cake, or turnips are required for the first winter; but of course for a second winter these must be added. The grazier likes this breed best, at five years old, and they will usually, when taken from the plough, fetch as much money as at six. Lord Somerville states, that after having been worked lightly on hill land for two years, at four years old they are brought into the heavy land of the vales, and used in hard work till six; and what deserves consideration is, an ox must be thus worked to attain his largest size. If he is kept idle until he is five or six, he will invariably be stinted in his growth. Mr Youatt, adds—In their disposition to fatten, very few cattle can rival them. They do not, indeed, attain the great weight of some breeds; but in a given time acquire more flesh and with a less consumption of food, and their flesh is beautiful in its kind. It is of that mottled, marble character so pleasing to the eye, and to the taste.

As to the value of the Devon cow for the dairy, different and somewhat conflicting opinions are entertained in England. Mr Youatt says:

"For the dairy, the North Devon must be acknowledged to be inferior to several other breeds. The milk is good, and yields more than an average proportion of cream and butter; but it is deficient in quantity. There are those, however, and no mean judges, who deny this, and select the North Devons even for the dairy."

Perhaps one of the most valuable crosses that has yet been made, is the one described by the celebrated breeder, Mr Bolton, in a letter to the Farmer's Magazine.

"I have known many excellent beasts bred from improved Short Horn bulls and long horn cows; indeed I never knew one of these bulls put to any cow where the produce was not superior to the dam; but the cross which I advocate, and with which I am best acquainted, is that with the *Devon cow*. I have uniformly remarked that a cross here was attended with a proportionate improvement in size, quality of flesh, and aptitude to fatten. In every instance they have shown themselves superior milkers, and stand to the pail till within six or eight weeks of calving; and several instances have come under my knowledge, where they have never been dry since they first calved. So highly are they prized as milkers, that a friend of mine who hires out dairies, informs me, that the dairymen give him nearly 2*l*. per cow per year more for the half and three-fourth breeds, than they would for cows of any other breed."

Judging from the expressions of opinion given by cattle breeders in England, by the course of the agricultural periodicals of that country, and by the fact, that at the late Smithland cattle show, open to the whole Kingdom, the first prizes were taken by Devon cattle, we should imagine that since the demise of some of the most celebrated Short Horn breeders, such as Collings, Berry, and others, the Devons were treading close on the heels of the Short Horns in public estimation. The first premium was given at the late Smithfield fair, to a pure Devon, the property of Mr Coke of Holkham, and the second to a steer only 19 months old, of the improved Devon, or the Devon crossed with the Somersetshire breed. The ox weighed when dead, 1122 pounds; and the steer when dead, weighed 1332 pounds. The steer was a most remarkable one, and was owned by Mr Giblett.

The Devonshire breed of cattle have been more extensively introduced into the United States than any other breed of foreign cattle, and they form a large portion, in different grades, of the cattle of New England and the middle states. Some fine stock of this breed were sent from Mr Coke to Mr Patterson of Baltimore, and two oxen from this importation, raised and fattened by the Messrs. Hurlbut of Winchester, Connecticut, weighed when killed as follows:

First Ox.		Second Ox.	
Carcass	1438	Carcass	1528
Hide	117	Hide	115
Tallow	175	Tallow	213
	1730 lbs.		1856 lbs.

Mr Fisher of New York, addressed a letter to Mr Coke giving an account of these cattle, and received the following reply from that veteran agriculturist, which we insert as showing his opinion of the Devons.

HOLKHAM, April 21, 1831.

SIR,—I am this moment favored with your kind letter, and most flattering account of the Devon oxen. It is a pleasing reflection to me, that I was the first person that introduced them into America, through my friend Mr Patterson. I thought them at that time, and I still more confirmed in my opinion now, that they are the most superior breed of cattle in the Island, if well selected. But I beg to be understood, when I speak of the Devonshire red cattle, it is in praise of the *North Devon cattle*, with yellow noses and indented foreheads, and yellow around their eyes, which mark their character beyond that of the South Devons, which have black noses, or intermixed with black. These I beg to be distinctly understood not to recommend as a superior breed of cattle. Be so kind as to express my acknowledgments to Mr Hurlbut, when you see him, and to assure him that I shall be at all times most happy to show him, or any of his American friends, should they come to England, every attention in my power, in the Agricultural line.

THO. WM. COKE.

PREVENTING CIDER FROM BECOMING SOUR.—There are several modes adopted by farmers, to prevent their cider from becoming sour. One is, the putting in of mustard seed—about a gill to the barrel. For some reason or other, this prevents the acetic fermentation, and the cider remains free from that sourness, or hardness, as it is sometimes called, which it otherwise would have. The different modes of refining cider, adopted by some who follow the business, depends undoubtedly on separating all unnecessary vegetable matter from the liquor, and checking the fermentation at the right time.

Farmers generally, have neither the time nor the skill to follow out all the operations required to do this; and hence the most of their cider becomes hard, by the next summer after it is made.

We have been informed that the addition of *Salt Petre*, in the proportion of one quarter of a pound to a barrel, would not only prevent the cider from becoming hard or sour, but even if added after it had changed, would restore it to a pleasant state again.

We cannot vouch for the truth of this from any experience which we had ourself with it, but can see no good reason why it should not succeed; nor can we discover any harm which it could do by any of the combinations which it would make with the cider, to which it may be added.—*Maine Farmer.*

THE HARVEST.—It is feared the corn crop will not be so good, unless rain should come to its aid in a few days. In this section of country corn is now suffering very much from the long continued dry, hot, weather; and we notice the same is said in other parts.

In Kentucky the crop is said to be very abundant, and it is thought wheat will be down to 50 cents per bushel.

The oats and grass crop will be more abundant than usual.

Our exchange papers from all quarters concur in saying that the harvest which has just been gathered is one of the best that our country has been blessed with for several years. After two weeks arduous toil in the hottest weather we have had for a number of years, the rich and waving mantles that a few days ago covered the fields of our farmers have been taken off by the sinewy arm of the reaper, but not without costing him much "sweat of the brow" and many palpitations of the heart. The prospects every where are of the most cheering kind. In Virginia, where the failures of crops have been truly discouraging for several seasons in succesion, the scene is described as quite *shock*-ing, and the most sanguine hopes of the farmer will be realized in his wheat crop. A contemporary says, "seldom have we seen before, so many sheafy monuments to the Author of all our "good and perfect gifts." Unlike several previous years, the "shocks" are not now like angels visits, few and far between, but stand in thick and profuse clusters,—blessings scattered all around.—*Zanesville (O.) Gazette.*

INDIAN WHEAT OR TARTARIAN BUCKWHEAT.—This is from Tartary or Siberia, via Germany. It is proposed where our buckwheat is killed by frost or heat, to substitute this. It is cultured in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Western New York. It is heavier in the grain and more palatable than common buckwheat, and if properly milled, will give thirtyfive pounds of flour to the bushel. It does well on the poorest soil, and is not affected by the cold—does not require so much seed per acre, as it branches low and spreads much. It produces 30 or 40 bushels to the acre on ordinary land, and on good land is said to produce from 75 to 100. From 12 to 16 quarts of seed are sown to an acre, though many sow more, and the usual time of sowing is about the middle of June. The land should not be rich, and poor sandy soils that are not worth cultivating for other crops, are said to produce fair crops of this grain. It is used for various kinds of breadstuffs, as well as for feeding hogs, horses, cows, &c. It makes good bread when new, whether eaten warm or cold, having this advantage over common buckwheat, and it mixes well with other grains.—*New York Star.*

No avocation in life is more respectable and useful than that of the farmer. The time has gone by when "contempt is cast upon the husbandman." Agriculture, as a science, is becoming more important. and more honorable. It is the noblest for it is "the natural employment of man." The intelligent and independent farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolve many duties: upon him rest many obligations. In him we look for examples in patriotism., virtue and intelligence. Living, not in the "hum of human cities," where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, religious and political nature, with a cool head, a calm mind, and an unbiassed judgment. To him we look for correct opinion, and in him we should ever find a safe counsellor, and a correct adviser.

Our farmers should cultivate their minds and their hearts, as well as their fields. They can gain as rich rewards in the mental, as they can reap profitable harvests in the natural world. Without learning, a man cannot be a first rate farmer Without intelligence he cannot discharge in proper manner, the duties of a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as to be lawyers, or doctors. And there are thousands of young men who are in stores and offices, who should go into agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, better for the country. And who would not rather be an independent farmer, than a small shop keeper, or a fourth rate lawyer or doctor? Who would not rather be first in a useful employment, than to be titman in one which the world calls honorable? Let young men seek for land, rather than for situations, "in the cotton trade and sugar-line."—*Buckeye Ploughboy.*

THE STRAWBERRY.

As the present month and the beginning of September, is the best season for making strawberry beds, some remarks as to varieties and the mode of culture may not be unacceptable.

The fruit of the strawberry is almost universally esteemed; and is prized as well for its delicious flavor, as for its tendency to promote health, and for its efficacy in mitigating or curing certain diseases. The berries are almost wholly soluble in the stomach, and neither there or elsewhere do they undergo the acetous fermentation. They dissolve the tartareous incrustations of the teeth. They promote perspiration. When used largely, they have given relief to those afflicted with the gout; and Hoffman states, that he has known consumptive people cured by them. The principal species and varieties are—

1. *Wood*, with oval serrated leaves; the fruit round and small, and white and green. Native of Britain.

2. *Scarlet*, with leaves like the preceding, roundish and scarlet colored. Native of North America. Varieties; early scarlet, Wilmot's late, common late, Wilmot's scarlet.

3. *Roseberry*. A Scotch seedling. The plants have few roundish leaves, larger fruit than the scarlet, and are very prolific. Continues bearing till August.

4. *Downton*. Fruit large, irregular and coxcomb-like; leaves large; plants hardy; and although prolific in Eng'and, has not proved so with us.—We have grown a berry that measured 5 3-4 inches.

5. *Carolina*, or *Bostock*.

6. *Musky* or *Hautboy*; with oval, rough, javelin edged leaves, the fruit large, of a pale red.

7. *Chili*; with large oval, thick hairy leaves and large flowers; the fruit large and very firm. A native of Chili.

8. *Keen's Imperial*, or *New Chili*; a large showy fruit, of great repute in England, but not so much esteemed here.

9. *Pine*; the leaves small and delicate. There are two sorts, the red and the white, or greenish-tinted, of the most rich flavored fruit. The Methven Castle belongs to this class. South America.

10. *Alpine*, or *prolific*, or *monthly*; commonly lasts from June to October; two sorts, white and red. The Alps.

11. *One leaved*; the pulp of the fruit pink colored. South America.

We received twelve kinds of select fruit from the London Horticultural Society in 1825; but continue to cultivate in our garden only the Methven and scarlet,—the latter coming in use ten or fourteen days before the former,—both abundantly prolific. Some of our beds are six years old, and they have produced as abundantly this as in any former year. We ascribe this continued productiveness to our pointing in horn shavings annually between the beds, and strewing upon the latter in autumn tan from the morocco leather factory. The Methven is in bearing about two weeks; we have had 47 berries that weighed a pound, many that measured over four, and one that measured five and one-quarter inches in diameter. Our practice is to clean the alleys and beds before the blossoms show, to leave the runners till the fruiting season is over, and after that to take off those that intrude upon the alleys, and to dung and dig these.

The strawberry multiplies rapidly by suckers or stolens, and may be transplanted as soon as the leaves have grown at the joints, although the roots are but imperfectly formed. If planted out in this month, they will give a partial crop the next season, and will be in high perfection the second year.

Mr Keen, near London, who appropriates acres to the growth of this fruit, recommends that the pine be grown in a light loam, though no kind will grow better in a stiff one. The imperial and scarlets like a similar soil. The hautboys like a light soil. The wood strawberry is generally raised from seed, and the alpine always. The seed is best sown as soon as the fruit ripens; the plants to be set in fruit beds the spring following. Our own experience leads us to recommend, that the pines and scarlets be planted in a loose, rich, and pretty moist soil, our climate being dryer than that of Britain, and the strawberry demanding a great supply of moisture when fruiting.

The mode of planting is generally in beds containing two, three, or four rows, with alleys of two feet between them. The soil should be well dug and pulverized, and the situations open and exposed to the sun. The larger growing kinds may have intervals of two feet between the rows, and of 18 inches between the plants in the rows; the smaller growing kinds may be planted closer. Keen cuts the runners three times in a season—we cut them but once, and leave then the new plants that take root in the beds, mostly to grow. His culture may be the most perfect, but ours is attended with the least labor, the cost of which is there trivial to what it is here. Keen plants the pines and hautboys 2 feet by 18 inches apart, and the scarlets 20 by 18 inches. He found among the many different kinds of hautboys, one which had the male blossom on one plant and the female on another; and experience soon taught him, that to render them fruitful, it was necessary to mix the two kinds in his beds, in the proportion of one male to eight females. Mr Langworthy, of Cincinnati, and Mr Downing, of Newburgh, think that the male and female blossoms grow on different plants, in other kinds of strawberry; but our limited experience has not enabled us yet to confirm their opinions. The duration of most kinds with Mr Keen, is three years,—the wood strawberry and alpine, two years. The latter bears fruit the first year after sowing.

The general dependence, in the country, for the strawberry, has been upon those growing wild in the fields; but independent of the fact, that this fruit cannot grow where the farm is well managed, the extra trouble of gathering them in meadows, is more than equivalent to the labor of taking care of them in the garden.

With regard to manures for strawberry beds, such are to be preferred as are cool, and free from the seeds of weeds. Cow manure is preferable to that of horses. Bone dust and horn shavings are excellent, if not applied in too large quantity. A bushel and a half of either should go as far as a load of long dung. For top-dressing the beds in autumn there is nothing better than tan, that from the morocco leather factory being preferable. The tan smothers weeds, keeps the soil moist, the berries clean, and seems, withal, to afford the specific food of the plant. It is recommended to cover strawberry beds *lightly* with straw, in the spring, and burn it off, which destroys the seeds of weeds, &c. We have been cruelly censured for this recommendation, by one who unwittingly burnt *piles* of straw upon his beds, and consequently destroyed his plants.—*Cultivator*.

HINTS FOR THE PREVENTION OF DISORDERS IN HORSES.

Chiefly taken from Messrs Clarke and White's valuable Treatise on Horses.

STABLES.

Stables should be lofty, light, and airy, and should never contain more than six or eight horses. They are in general kept too close and hot.

Too much clothing also is usually put upon the horses, which thus become so tender, that they catch cold upon every slight exposure to a cool air.

The doors and windows of stables should be thrown open when the horses are out, but care must be taken that a cold current of air does not immediately blow upon them when in the stable, particularly if they are heated.

It is a bad practice to allow horses to stand upon litter in the day time, except they are unwell or fatigued.

FOOD.

The quantity and quality of a horse's food should invariably be regulated by the exercise and fatigue he has to undergo; high feeding, with proportionate work, produces half the disorders to which horses are subject.

Good hay is of much consequence to horses engaged in active exercises; but it should be given in small quantities during the day; and when owing to bad weather, the horses cannot be exercised, they should be stinted both in their hay and corn; and a bundle or two of clean wheat straw may be put before them. All grain given to horses, would be more nutritive if bruised in a mill and mixed occasionally with chopped straw. Carrots are a most wholesome food, and of all roots, rank next to corn in point of nourishment. They are particularly serviceable when a horse's wind is affected.

When horses are first taken from grass they should be gradually brought to a dry diet by giving them carrots, lucerne, bran mashes, &c. with their hay. After a few days a small quantity of oats may be given, and the feed increased by degrees till they come to their full allowance. They should likewise be p it into a cool stable, and have plenty of walking exercise. If such precautions were attended to, a great saving might be made, both of physic, and the horse's constitution.

WATER.

Pond water, if it lie on a clay bottom and be sweet, agrees best with horses; hard water may be improved by throwing some chalk or clay into it, and exposing it in cisterns to the open air.

It is proper to let the water, intended for the horses, stand for some hours in pails in the stables before it is used.

Water should be offered to horses frequently; they would then never drink large quantities of it at a time, which is particularly hurtful to them when heated by exercise. It is a good and safe plan when travelling, &c. always to mix hot water enough with their cold to take off the chill.

EXERCISE.

A horse's exercise should be proportioned to his strength, manner of feeding, and the labor required of him. He ought, however, to have at least two hours of daily exercise.

Horses should not be ridden fast after having been newly fed and watered. A fat horse requires a long course of moderate exercise, before he can safely be put to trot, which is violent.

It should be a general rule to ride a horse slowly

at the beginning of a stage; afterwards increase the pace, and slacken it again a mile or two before the end of it, so as to bring him tolerably cool into the stable.

If horses come in very warm, they should be walked about gradually till cool, their feet should then be picked, and all dirt and gravel carefully washed out. In hot weather, washing their legs is proper, but they should always be well rubbed afterwards. In winter, cold water is injurious to the heels, and apt to bring on swelling and the grease.

Horses should on no account be permitted to stand uncovered in the stable, much less at the stable doors after being much heated, except the weather be very warm. Road horses should in the middle of a long stage have half a pail of water mixed with a little oatmeal; and on a journey, if no other corn but what is soft and new can be procured, oatmeal just moistened with water or some coarse bread, should be given in preference to such corn, which is extremely unwholesome. If a horse grow costive, let him have some mashes of scalded bran or malt. If he have any difficulty in staleing only, an ounce of nitre may be given in his food for a few nights.

Should he be seized with a violent fit of the gripes, let him be bled, back-raked, and have a glyster of three or four quarts of water gruel mixed with eight ounces of glauber or common salt.

The best instrument for giving a glyster is an ox bladder, that will hold two or three quarts, tied to the end of a wooden pipe about fourteen inches long, one inch and a half diameter where the bag is tied, and of a gradual taper to the extremity, where the thickness should suddenly increase, and be rounded off at the point, and made as smooth as possible. The hole through the pipe may be made sufficiently large to admit the end of a common funnel for pouring the liquor into the bag; no other force is requisite to throw it up, than the holding the bag a little higher than the level of the pipe. If in consequence of violent inflammation and pain, and opiates should be necessary, a table spoonful of laudanum may be given in a pint of water.

Should a horse be touched in his wind, be very careful that he has only moderate quantities of food and water at a time. Two spoonfuls of tar mixed with the yolk of an egg given in a morning fasting will be of great service to him when travelling. In hot dry weather, it is useful to stop horse's feet at night with a mixture of soft clay and cow dung, and to moisten them frequently with water.

FRICTION.

The currying, brushing, and rubbing down horses is of great importance, not only to their coats, but also to their general health; when these operations are neglected, or slightly performed, an obstruction takes place in the pores of the skin producing mange, &c. and the hair instead of being smooth and shining, stares, and stands on end. Nothing tends so much to prevent grease and swelling of the legs, as frequent hard rubbing and carefully cleaning the heels.

TRIMMING.

The ears of horses are covered with a short down in the inside, mixed with larger hairs, to prevent cold air, rain, dust and flies from hurting the internal ear. The trimming therefore this part, is very prejudicial to the horse.

HINTS ON PRUNING FOREST TREES.

There were five competitors for the Highland Society's ten guinea premium, offered for the best essay on the pruning of forest trees,—a business which, to be sure, is not yet much practised among us; but as many of the principles which govern in the operation, apply in the pruning of fruit and ornamental trees, we shall state some of them. The essays are not published entire, but a digest of them is given by William Scott, one of the directors, who states, that on all the leading points, except as to the time of pruning, there is almost a perfect coincidence of opinion expressed in them all.

Is pruning beneficial? "Although pruning in ordinary cases does not ultimately increase the weight or bulk of wood, yet trees which are *early* and *judiciously* pruned, will be improved in quality, increased in their useful dimensions and ultimate value, and a great number can be grown on a given space."

2. *Thinning the plants*, as they advance in growth, is deemed indispensable.

4. *Pruning should be begun early*, and the directions for pruning, coming as they mostly do from professional nurserymen, are worth remembering:—"When trees in the plantation have produced three, or very thriving two years growth, pruning should be commenced. At this period the knife is the most suitable instrument, and the *top* is the principal part of the plant which requires attention. In order that only one shoot may be allowed to remain as a leader, the others next in size, if not very inferior, should be headed down, generally to about one half the length, and all the stout lateral branches of the tree headed in the same manner. No such branches need be cut close to the stem at the first, second, or third pruning." "All suckers or branches that spring from the roots, which tend to make the plant more like a bush than a tree, should be taken away."

4. *Error to be avoided.* The practice of cutting away the side branches to a certain height, at the first pruning, and afterwards to operate only on the under branches of the tree, is reprobated as tending to produce a small trunk, an irregular top, and side branches more vigorous than the leader. Under this management, in "exposed places, not one in a hundred ever becomes a large and valuable tree." "Such an excess of amputation destroys the health of the tree, by depriving it of the organs by which a sufficiency of sap is secured [elaborated] to be afterwards converted into wood."

5. The leading shoot should be preserved, and all others checked which have a tendency to compete with it, so as to divide the stem into forks or clefts.

6. "The writers agree in opinion," says Mr Scott, "that young trees should not be pruned at once close to the stem, but that the larger branches which it may be necessary to cut away, should be shortened first, and cut close afterwards." As deciduous trees give out an irregular tier of branches yearly, any branch should be shortened which is of greater length than the majority of those on the same tier; or, if the whole of them be too long, they must be shortened. By the concentration of the sap, which the shortening effects, a much greater quantity is thrown into the main stem," the leaves are much larger, the foliage healthier, and the tree shoots up much faster, and at the same time maintains a proportional circumference of stem.

The objects of the pruner should be "to give, in trees of advanced size, twice the length of the trunk to that of the top, in good soil; and in poor soil to leave the top as long as the trunk; and 2d. to have one inch in circumference to 15 feet of height; and if the circumference is proportionably greater, so much the better."

With regard to coniferous trees, as the silver fir, spruce, pines, &c. it is objected to their being pruned, *in any soil or situation.*

The opinions of the writers as to the best season of pruning are variant. One recommends April to June; another before the buds swell; another in autumn, &c. and Mr Scott, to reconcile the contradictory opinions, proposes to prune "a little before the buds begin to swell,—or a little while after the leaves have expanded." We repeat—late in June.—*Cultivator.*

RECIPE FOR TAKING HIVES WITHOUT DESTROYING THE BEES.—Having always thought that there was great inhumanity in the old plan of *destroying* the bees, in order to take the honey, we determined to try the more humane plan practised by the French of robbing them of their sweets without depriving them of life, and we have put the plan twice into operation the present season with entire success. And as, besides the humanity of the process, it has economy to recommend it, we deem it our duty to lay the method before our readers, in the hope that we may be instrumental in saving many lives of those industrious workmen, and of securing their labors to their owners for numbers of years. The method, which is easy, is as follows:

In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, place a tub near the hive, then turn the hive over with its bottom upwards into the tub, cover the hive with a clean one, which must be previously prepared by washing its inside with salt and water, and rubbing it with hickory leaves, thyme, or some other aromatic leaves or herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick and gently beat round the sides of the full hive for about 15 minutes, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken.

This should be done about midsummer, so as to allow the bees time to provide a new stock of honey for winter's use. If care be observed no danger need be apprehended.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

CORN.—The growth of corn for a propitious season has been so rapid, it is to be regretted that our farming friends have not planted larger quantities of this valuable grain. A friend at our elbow informs us that he measured corn, which had been in the ground but six weeks, and it had then grown a fraction over six feet. He also informs us that a gentleman measured a patch of corn, which had been planted fiftyseven days, and found it sixty inches in height. This is tolerably well for Penobscot, it does not come up to some planted by our friend Harlow of the Herald, which grew one foot in 48 hours!—*Bangor Mechanic.*

Sir Humphrey Davy says, that the refuse salt in Cornwall which contains some of the oil and *exuvia of fish*, has long been known as an admirable manure.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1838.

THE SIZE OF FARMS.

The size of farms is often matter of conversation and of considerable diversity of opinion. The subject deserves a good deal of reflection; and the proper answer to the question, what size is to be preferred must depend on such a variety of circumstances that no general rule, applicable to all cases, can be laid down. For example, it is first to be determined what is the object of farming; is it a mere subsistence for yourself and family that you are seeking from the earth, or do you propose to pursue agriculture with a view to pecuniary profit, and accumulation, as any other commercial business or manufacturing or mechanical trade is pursued? Next what kind of farming is proposed to be pursued; is it tillage husbandry; or the keeping of a dairy, or a wool farm, or a grazing farm and the raising of live stock; or is it a sort of mixed husbandry, which comprehends a little of many things, and much of nothing. Or is it a market gardener's farm like those in the neighborhood of a city, where like the shop of a retail trader there must be a variety of little and great matters, suited to the season, the peculiar demand, or the caprice of the community. Then again the capital which can be commanded; and the facilities for procuring labor and manure, must be taken into the account before the size of the farm most eligible can be determined.

The size of farms in Massachusetts varies greatly from ten acres to five hundred; we mean cases where five hundred acres are holden in one body, but we know no case in which any number of cases approaching this can be said to be used for agricultural purposes by one individual. In most instances where tracts exceeding one hundred acres are holden, a large portion remains in forest; perhaps not even enclosed; and from which merely the fuel for the family is from year to year obtained. We know a few farmers in New England who mow from fifty to seventyfive acres in grass; and we know one extraordinary case, where fifty acres of wheat have been sown in a single season, and two hundred acres in all have been under cultivation at the same time. In general however the farms in New England average from seventy to one hundred acres; and it is not common on any farm to find more than twentyfive acres under tillage. The kind of farming pursued is altogether of a mixed character, combining a variety of crops and productions, with the exception of some few farms where wool or hay are the principal and almost exclusive objects.

If a man chooses to limit his agriculture to the mere supply of the wants of himself and family, with some little gradually accumulating balance in his favor at the close of the year; and will at the same time limit the wants of his family by rules of the strictest frugality, a few acres well managed will afford not only a comfortable subsistence, but ample means of reasonable luxury and kind hospitality. So many examples of this industrious and frugal management and simple independence have come within our own observation, that we have no hesitation in saying that a few acres well occupied and improved will sustain in plenty and comfort even comparatively numerous families. There are beautiful specimens of New England comfort which are scattered over our whole territory. They are cases where there is indeed nothing which may be called wealth and there is no poverty, there is food enough, clothing enough and fuel enough; there is no ambition of display; no harassing and tormenting desire of accumulation; and no depressing, and afflictive dread of want; there is a generous meal for the wandering and friendless beggar; there is a kind shelter for the respectable and way-worn traveller; and there is always a hearty welcome for the honored friend and guest. There is little labor and no anxiety. If one crop is cut off another succeeds. Some little improvement is made on the farm; some little comfort is yearly added in the house; and the stream of life flows calmly on to its close, without any violent agitations and disturbances other than those which are incidental to all human affairs. In such cases one hundred acres are equally sufficient with five hundred. The great object in such cases is to ascertain with how little labor and fatigue the common wants of the year can be supplied; and so long as this is accomplished the number of acres, which compose what is called the farm, is of no consideration, be it more or be it less.

But it is a different use when farming is pursued as matter of pecuniary profit; and here the only proper measure of the size of the farm is in the capacity and means of its owner to manage it to advantage. Farming cannot be pursued to advantage without the requisite skill, a skill founded upon intelligent observation and mature judgment; and that observation and judgment enlightened and improved by inquiry and practical experience. Farming cannot be pursued to advantage without exact, assiduous, and diligent personal superintendence. We know no position better established than the old adage,

> "He that by the plough would thrive
> Himself must either hold or drive."

Human machinery is of all other the most difficult to manage; the most easily disturbed and put out of place, and requiring, in order that it may go right, unremitted care and vigilance. Common laborers are liable to be ignorant, obstinate, conceited, or unfaithful, and think little of their employers' interest compared with their own ease and pleasure. They require constant direction and superintendence, and the master's eye is as important as the laborer's hands. Farming to be prosecuted to advantage requires capital. The farmer in every case must wait a year for his returns. Seed, manure, labor, all in advance, require capital; and then likewise he should not be compelled to sell at once immediately upon gathering the crops, in perhaps an unfavorable condition of the market, and when his necessities and not the value of the article must determine the price. It will be farther necessary to the farmer's success that he should be able to command what labor may be necessary to cultivate or to secure his crops seasonably and perfectly. Now if we suppose a case in which all these advantages are combined, where there is skill, industry, labor, capital in ample abundance, and where the farmer is determined to make agriculture as exclusively his business as the merchant or manufacturer make their trade or manufacture the object of their pursuit, then the size of the farm may be limited only by the capacity of the superintendent to take charge of it, and the amount of attention he is willing to devote to it. It is impossible in this case to say with any precision how many acres can be successfully managed, any more than we can determine, without an exact knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, how many ships a merchant may have under his charge, or how many spindles a manufacturer may superintend; this can only be safely determined by the particular circumstances of each case. We have few examples of such farming in New England. For the most part the small subdivisions of our territory forbid it; add to this the difficulty of procuring and managing labor, the want of capital or the unwillingness to invest capital in agriculture, and especially a prevalent opinion that agriculture among us can never be made profitable in a pecuniary view, and the universal disposition to try readier and quicker modes of pecuniary acquisition and gain, rather than wait for what in the best cases are considered its slow returns.

LONG ISLAND AGRICULTURE.

We have just met with an intelligent Long Island farmer, and we choose to fasten while it is fresh upon our minds the information he has given us.

He states that leeched ashes are greatly used upon the Island both for wheat and rye; and are as important to the latter crop as to the former; that it is usually spread upon the land at the time of sowing the seed at the rate of 90 to 100 bushels per acre; and usually harrowed in; that their crops of rye vary much; of wheat the average is about 20 bushels; and are seldom subject to blight; that winter wheat succeeds much better with them than spring wheat; and that it is all essential to manure their land the same season when the wheat is sowed; and for this purpose stable manure is considered much the most valuable; and that this is applied as brought directly from the stable. Of lime they have made little or no use; but from experiments within his knowledge they are led to a strong belief of its utility. We are entire believers in its utility and always have been; but of its indispensableness in the production of wheat we are not so fully persuaded. He further stated that ashes were by no means sufficient without manure. This accords with the best doctrines of vegetable nutritions. They are not a manure properly so speaking. They are not the food of plants; but like lime in its various forms are a mere condiment or preparer of the vegetable food.

For the New England Farmer.

Newton, July 27, 1838.

MR EDITOR—I am so much engaged in the various industrious duties that I cannot find time to read your useful journal, and had concluded to stop it; but in the last number I read "Materials for Manure." This single piece, induces me to pursue your very plan of making manure. I have adopted the same plan for more than a year. And yet, I am frequently told that I don't know how to farm it, yet I practise just as you lay it down. The reason is, that those who say I don't know, don't know themselves, and not one of them read your journal. The way I farm it is, I put practice and common sense together, and "go ahead." Please to give me credit for one year's subscription which is enclosed.

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. I have cut this season, 50 tons of Hay, gathered 25 bushels of Wheat, 100 bushels of Rye; Corn and Potatoes look finely.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, August 11, 1838.

By Marshall P. Wilder Esq. of Grove Hall, Dorchester, by his gardener Mr J. Donald, two superb specimens of Hibiscus fulgens. These flowers were very large. They were much admired for their elegant shaped, pink colored cups. We hope Col. Wilder will favor us with other specimens of his new *Capetown beauty.*

Bouquets.—By Messrs Hovey, Winship, Sweetser, Howard, and Walker.

For the Committee,
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 13, 1838.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 300 Beef Cattle, 150 Stores, 20 Cows and calves, 2800 Sheep, and 40 Swine.

Prices—*Beef Cattle.*—Sales were quick and last weeks prices fully supported. We quote about the same, First quality $7 50. Second quality, $7 00 a $7 25. Third quality, $6 00 a $6 75

Stores—A sufficient number have not been sold to establish prices.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at $25, $31, $35, $42, $45 and $50.

Sheep.—Lots were taken at $1 67, $1 75, $1 92, $2 17, $2 33, $2 42 and $2 75.

Swine.—One small lot only was sold. Price not public.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 12.

August, 1838.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	56	75	66	N. E.
Tuesday,	7	56	78	68	W.
Wednesday,	8	58	76	66	N. E.
Thursday,	9	62	82	72	S. E.
Friday,	10	64	82	70	N. E.
Saturday,	11	66	84	70	S. E.
Sunday,	12	66	86	72	E.

FARM FOR SALE.

That large and beautiful farm, late residence of the Hon. Judge Dame, situated in Rochester, N. H. six miles from the village of Dover, and four miles from Great Falls. Said farm contains upwards of 300 acres of land and a large and well finished two story house, with barns and other outbuildings in good repair. About 150 acres are covered with hard and pine wood, besides a good portion of heavy timber. There are also on the premises large quarries of the most desirable granite. Any person desirous of purchasing may learn further particulars on application to Joseph Breck & Co., No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

August 15, 1838.

MIDDLESEX AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Committee on Farms, Fruit, Mulberry, Forest Trees and Shrubs, will meet at the Middlesex Hotel in Concord, on Monday, the third day of September next, at nine o'clock, A. M., and will then proceed to view such farms, &c. as have been entered for premiums.

NAHUM HENDY, Waltham,
JOHN H. LORING, Groton,
ELI RICE, Marlborough,
WM. BUCKMINSTER, Framingham,
CYRUS WARREN, Concord,
} Committee.

All applications must be made to some one of said committee, or to the secretary of the society, on or before the above time.

TIMOTHY PRESCOTT, *Secretary.*

Concord, August 13, 1838.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers can have the New England Farmer neatly bound for seventy five cents per volume, by leaving them at this office.

Aug. 15, 1838.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE.

The Revolving Rake, which has been in general use in most parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, is found to be one of the most useful and labor saving machines now in use. One man and horse will rake on an average, from fifteen to twenty acres per day, with ease, and do the work well, it not being necessary to stop the horse to unload. They are coming into very general use in all parts of the country, and will, no doubt, in a few years, supercede the use of the common hand rake. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GUNNY BAGS.

9000 Second Hand Gunny Bags, 500 Gunny Sacks, a cheap article for Hop Bagging. For Sale low by G. W. Stearns, No. 10 Commercial Wharf. 1m

WINTER RYE.

Just received at the New England Seed Store and Farmer Office, a few bushels of prime Winter Rye.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug. 13, 1838.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, MULBERRIES &c.

Nursery of William Kenrick.

The Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for 1838 is now ready, and will be sent to all who apply. It comprises a most extensive selection of the superior varieties of Pears, Apples, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Currants, Strawberries, Grape Vines, &c. The stock of Cherries and Peaches now ready is particularly large. Also, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Honeysuckles; Pæonies, Dahlias and other Herbaceous Flowering Plants.

225,000 Morus Multicaulis are now offered for sale; the trees genuine and fine, will be ready for delivery at the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, in October next, at prices fair, and varying with the size, and the quantity which may be desired. Also, Broussa and other varieties.

Mulberry and other trees, when so ordered, will be securely packed for safe transportation to distant places, and all orders promptly executed, on application to B. D. Breck, Commission Store, No. 132 Water Street, New York, M. S. Powell, Seed Store, No. 7 Arch Street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, Nonantum Hill, Newton, near Boston.

August 1, 1838. WILLIAM KENRICK.

NEW ELEMENTARY WORK ON BOTANY.

Peter Parley's Botany; with descriptions of Trees, Shrubs and Plants; with a large number of fine engravings.

The publishers invite Teachers, and others interested in this subject, to examine this work, as they believe it will be found one of the most practically useful in use, being a complete manual of Botany for the adult and the pupil.

Parley's Cyclopedia of Botany.—This work appears to be exactly what is wanted by young persons and in families. It not only contains the strictly scientific part of the subject, in an introduction and very full and complete genera of Plants, but it also contains a copious glossary of terms, and what is most important, a Dictionary of Plants, of nearly 300 pages, containing familiar descriptions of all the most interesting trees, plants, and shrubs.—These are alphabetically arranged, with an English index, so that the reader may immediately turn to any plant he wishes to read about. The work is illustrated by over 200 engravings, and is sold very cheap.—*Boston Paper.*

For sale at the New England Farmer Office, 51 & 52 North Market Street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

COUNTRY SEAT IN NEWTON, FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale the house in which he now resides, with the Barn, Sheds, Garden and about 35 acres of land situated on Nonantum Hill, in Newton, 5 1-2 miles from the city. The garden occupies nearly two acres, is stocked with a great variety of fruit tress, and about 10,000 Antwerp Raspberry Vines. The place may be seen and further particulars obtained on application at the premises.

L. A. WHEELRIGHT.

July 16th.

ALDERNEY STOCK FOR SALE.

For sale a full blooded Bull, 3 years old the first of July next—one Cow, five years old—and a Heifer three years old. The Cows are said to be the richest Milkers of any imported. For further particulars address L. M. WHEATON, Norton, Mass., or a line left at this office, will meet with prompt attention. June 27

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A Gardener out of employment would be happy to attend to orders for budding or gardening of any description. Apply at the New England Farmer Office.

August 8, 1838.

FOR SALE.

A two years old Bull of the Cream pot breed; from Mr Jaqueth's stock at Ten Hill Farm, Charlestown. Cows of the above breed make the most butter of any stock in this country Inquire of the subscriber near the factories in Waltham. ISAAC PARKER.

FOR SALE.

A Ram and Ewe from the Cape Good Hope. Inquire at this office.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

The Rooms of the Masachusetts Horticultural Society, 23 Tremont Row, are open for the public every Saturday morning, from 10 till 12 o'clock.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
Apples,		barrel		
Beans, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 25	1 50
" " Domestic,		"	2 25	2 50
Beef, mess,		barrel	14 50	
No. 1.		"	12 00	
prime,		"	11 00	11 50
Beeswax, (American)		pound	28	32
Cheese, new milk,		"	6	10
Feathers, northern, geese,		"		
southern, geese,		"	37	45
Flax, (American)		"	9	12
Fish, Cod,		quintal	3 62	3 75
Flour, Genesee, cash,		barrel	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	7 00	7 12
Baltimore, wharf,		"	6 50	
Alexandria,		"	6 50	6 75
Rye,		"	5 00	5 25
Meal, Indian, in hogsheads,				
" " barrels,			4 00	
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		"	90	93
white,		"	85	88
Rye, northern,		"		
Barley,		"		
Oats, northern, (prime)		"		
Hay, best English, per ton of 2000 lbs.				16 00
Eastern screwed,			12 00	14 00
Honey, Cuba,		gallon	50	52
Hops, 1st quality,		pound	7	8
2d quality,		"	5	6
Lard, Boston, 1st sort,		"	11	
southern, 1st sort,		"	10	11
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	26	27
do. country do.		"	20	22
Baltimore city tannage,		"	25	26
do. dry hides,		"		
New York red, light,		"	18	19
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	19	20
Boston dry hides,		"	17	19
Lime, best sort,		cask	80	85
Mackerel, No. 1,		barrel	11 75	12 00
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.		cask	2 50	2 62
Pork, extra clear,		barrel	26 00	
clear,		"	22 00	24 00
Mess,		"	21 00	22 00
Seeds: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 63	3 00
Red Top, southern,		"	80	1 00
northern,		"		
Hemp,		pound	2 62	3 00
Red Clover, northern,		"		18
Southern Clover,		"	17	18
Soap, American, No. 1,		"	6	7
" No. 2,		"	5	6
Tallow, tried,		"	10	11
Teazles, 1st sort,		pr M.	3 00	3 50
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	50	53
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	48
do. 3-4ths do.		"	42	45
do. 1-2 do.		"	38	40
do. 1-4 and common,		"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	42	48
No. 1,		"	38	40
No. 2,		"	28	30
No. 3,		"		

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

Hams, northern,	pound	15	17
southern and western,	"	12	15
Pork, whole hogs,	"	9	10
Poultry, per pair,	"	50	1 25
Butter, tub,	"	16	18
lump,	"	22	25
Eggs,	dozen	15	20
Potatoes, new,	bushel	67	75
Cider,	barrel	2 75	3 00

AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN COMPANION.

The American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern States.

By Edward Sayers, Landscape and Ornamental Gardener Published by Joseph Breck & Co., and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

SITUATION WANTED,

As Gardener, by a young man of practical knowledge and can be well recommended. A Situation West or South would be preferred. Address R. B. through the office of this paper.

THE CHILD AT PRAYER.

'T was summer's eve—the rosy light
Had faded from the sky,
And stars came twinkling pure and bright,
Through the blue arch on high;
And the western breezes softly stole,
To kiss the weeping flower,
And nature wore her sweetest smile,
To bless the twilight hour.

There sat within a curtained room,
A mother young and fair—
What voice comes softly through the gloom?
'T is childhood's voice in prayer!
A cherub boy is kneeling now,
Beside that mother's knee—
She who had taught him when to bow
Before the Deity.

A father on the distant deep,
A sister slumbering near,
A babe upon the mother's breast,
And that kind mother dear:
For ev'ry living thing he loves,
His pray'r ascends to heaven,
And for himself he humbly asks
Each sin may be forgiven.

And in after years, when grief
Shall bow his spirit down,
And the world, the cold and bitter world,
Shall meet him with a frown—
And when allured from virtue's path
He treads a dangerous way—
Oh! he will turn to the blest hour
When he first knelt to pray.

And the kind hand which then was laid
Upon his silken hair—
And the soft voice which taught him first
His simple words of prayer—
Will come again with thrilling power
To still his pulses wild,
And lure him back in that dark hour
As sinless as a child.

The prayer is o'er—the last fond kiss
By that kind mother given;
But rises not from scene like this
That childish prayer to heaven?
It does, it does—an angel's wing
Has borne its tone with joy,
And the earnest blessing which it sought
Comes on the sleeping boy.

STATE OF MAINE.

LAND OFFICE,
Bangor, April 30, 1838.

The twelfth section of "an act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the public lands," passed March 24, A. D. 1835, making it the duty of the Land Agent "to advertise the settling lands in market, once a year, for two months, in one paper in the city of Boston, one in Concord, N. H. and in one paper in each county in the State, describing the quality and situation of said land and the terms of sale," the Land Agent hereby gives public notice that Township number 4, in the fifth range of Townships west from the east line of the State, has been lotted for settlers, and is now in the market for sale and settlement under the provisions of the following law passed at the last session of the Legislature. The price will be from fifty to seventyfive cents per acre, according to the quality and situation of the lots. The lots average 160 acres each. The soil in this township is good, being remarkably free from stones, and the land lying in moderate swells. The location of this township is favorable for settlement, as the Aroostook road passes within one mile of the western line of the township. There are between 40 and 50 settlers in the adjoining township No. 4 in the 6th Range, and a good saw mill and grist mill have recently been built there by Ira Fish, Esq. only one mile distant from this township.

Townships No. 3 in the 4th Range, No 7 in the 6th Range, and No. 8 in the 7th Range have been surveyed and lotted into mile sections. Lots of 160 acres will be run out from any of these sections to actual settlers, where the land is more suitable for farming than for timber. Townships Nos. 8, 10 and 12 in the 5th Range have been ordered to be surveyed, by the Surveyor General, forthwith, and will be open for settlers as soon as the lots can be run out. The Aroostook road passes directly through these townships and the soil is represented to be excellent for farming. The Aroostook road is laid out and cut out from the military road leading from Bangor to Houlton, near Mattawamkeag Point to the Aroostook river, a distance of about 75 miles.

About $17,000 will be expended this year, upon this road by the Land Agents of Maine and Massachusetts, and with the part already finished the road will be completed about one half of the distance. The whole distance will probably be completed next year. All the land on this road has been sold for about two thirds of the distance, and in several townships all the lots upon the road have been taken up by actual settlers. The remaining part of the land upon this road, owned by this State is now offered for sale to settlers. The price of lots in these townships under the condition of the new land law will be from fifty cents to one dollar per acre, according to their situation and quality. Should any company of settlers select any unsurveyed township in this part of the State on which they should wish to erect mills under the provisions of the new land law, the Surveyor General would proceed as soon as practicable in the survey of such township.

The settling duties required by law, are "that the purchaser of each lot shall clear in a proper manner, fifteen acres thereof, ten or more of which shall be well laid down to grass, and build a house thereon, within four years from the time of the purchase."

The board of Internal Improvement for this State have just ordered an exploration and survey of all the lands situated in the Aroostook country in reference to their settlement and agricultural capabilities. This survey will be commenced forthwith under the charge of Dr Ezekiel Holmes, of Winthrop. His report of the situation, quality and value of the public land in this part of the State may be expected in the course of the season, and will give all needful information, to those persons who may feel desirous of making a settlement upon them.

The following extracts from the second report of Dr. Jackson on the Geology of the public lands, made to the Legislature, and now in the hands of the printer for publication, show the value of these lands for cultivation. Speaking of the Aroostook country the Doctor says, "the average width of the alluvial region on the Aroostook river cannot be less than six or eight miles, and in some places it is much wider. It is a well wooded region and is the best settling land in the State, equalling in fertility the famed regions of the Western States, and capable even under a less genial clime, of producing crops of wheat and other grain, fully equal in abundance with any soils of which we have any records.

"We here found a yellow loam of a fine kind derived from the limestone rocks and luxuriant in its produce, and in some places covered to the depth of 4 or 5 inches by a black vegetable mould.

This yellow loam is remarkable for the tall rank grass called blue joint, which skirts the margin of the river and from 4 to 5 feet high and extremely luxuriant. The forest trees are of a mixed growth, but the sugar maples are most abundant, and are of gigantic size. Elms, white birch, black and white ash also abound. The soft wood grows mostly on the low lands, while the uplands in the rear are densely crowded with hard wood trees, among which are scattered magnificent pines. In the course of two years, there will be a free communication between Bangor and the Aroostook and a great number of enterprising settlers will take up their residence in this fertile valley, and by farming, they will obtain an ample reward, and that region will become as it is destined by nature to be the *granary* of the north."

In another place Doctor Jackson says—"On the Aroostook it will be remarked, that very few if any hemlock trees exist, and the predominating growth is of a mixture of various hard wood trees, the sugar maple, ash and yellow birch abounding, while occur scattering, some of the most lofty pine trees ever beheld. There are evident reasons why this should be the case, for the richest soils are always most crowded with a mixed growth, and the Aroostook soils are mostly of limestone alluvion, and are exceedingly rich and good settling lands remarkable for their heavy crops of wheat, rye and other grains, and are certainly richer as an agricultural district, than any other portion of Maine. The present population on this river is estimated between 400 and 500 persons, chiefly emigrants from Maine."

Towards the conclusion, Dr Jackson says: "the researches of the present season have brought to light many important resources in the public domain which were before unknown. Beds of iron ore of immense magnitude favorably situated for advantageous operations occur on the Aroostook, and all the marked characteristics of the regular coal formation exhibit themselves over a great belt of country from the Schoois to the Aroostook and St. John, and extend to the Temmiscouta lake near the frontier of Canada. It will be at once perceived, that the country which we have explored is a most valuable territory, possessing every advantage required by settlers. Heavy timber offers a reward to the enterprising lumber dealer. A rich soil capable of producing an average crop of 20 bushels of wheat to the acre, and in some cases producing from 30 to 40 bushels, offers an ample reward to the husbandman. Inexhaustible supplies of limestone, valuable both for building materials and for agriculture, vast and inexhaustible mines of rich iron ore, amid interminable forests which will furnish an abundance of charcoal, required for the manufacture of the finest kind of iron and steel—the country presents every natural advantage that might be required to call forth the enterprise and industry of the farmer and manufacturer."

By an inspection of the map of Maine, it will be seen that there are nearly one hundred townships of land situate on the Aroostook river and its tributaries, one half of which belongs to the State of Maine and is now open for sale and settlement under the new land law. Considering the remarkable fertility of the soil in this region, and the high price of produce, and the ready market which it finds among the lumbering people on the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the advantages of the road now making by Maine and Massachusetts into this region, it is believed that an uncommon opportunity is now offered to persons who may feel desirous of obtaining good farms at a low price.

The field notes of the surveys of all these townships are in the Land Office, open to the inspection of every person, and all information that may be received here, from time to time, from the progress of surveys, and the reports of Agents, will be cheerfully given to all inquirers, and every facility granted within the means of this office, to secure to individuals and companies, all the benefits and privileges intended by the Legislature, for actual settlers under the provisions of the following law.

ELIJAH L. HAMLIN,
Land Agent of Maine.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight. An act additional to promote the sale and settlement of the Public Lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled*, That all lands lotted to settlers shall be sold to those only who will perform settling duties on the same as prescribed by law, the price to be fixed by the Land Agent, having reference to the field notes, not however at a less price than fifty cents per acre; three fourth parts of said price to be paid within three years from the time of said sale in labor to be laid out in making roads in such township where said lands so sold are situated, under the direction of the Land Agent; and the remaining fourth part to be paid in cash within four years from the time of said sale.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever twenty or a less number of individuals, shall each select a lot of one hundred and sixty acres of land in any township lotted for settlers, the same having no mill within its limits and shall give bonds satisfactory to the Land Agent, that they will within the term of three years from the time of said selection, erect in a proper and substantial manner, a saw mill and grist mill, on such lot within said township, as shall be designated by the Board of Internal Improvement, the same shall be entitled to a deed of such lot; and each individual shall receive a deed from the Land Agent for his respective lot, without any further consideration, conditioned however, for the performance of the settling duties required by law.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1838.—This bill, having had three several readings passed to be enacted. ELISHA H. ALLEN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1838. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.
N. S. LITTLEFIELD, President.

March 23, 1838. Approved.
EDWARD KENT.

Secretary's Office,
Augusta, March 26, 1838.

A true copy of the original on file.
Attest, SAM'L. P. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

TUTTLE, DENNETT AND CHISHOLM, PRINTERS,
17 SCHOOL STREET....BOSTON.